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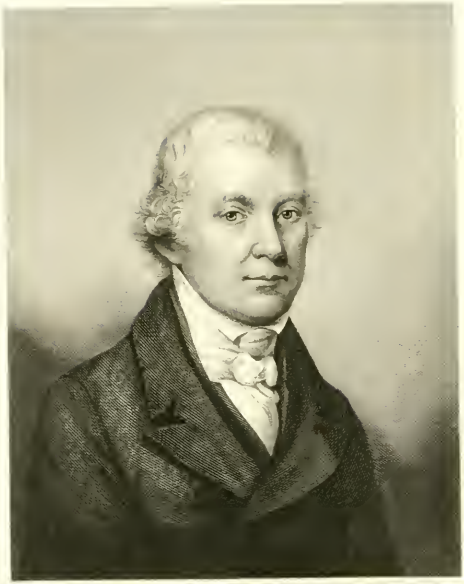


Samuel Ward

A

MEMOIR

OF

Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Ward,

FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT,

ARMY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION;

WITH A

GENEALOGY OF THE WARD FAMILY.

BY

JOHN WARD

NEW YORK.

1875.

PREFACE.

THIS sketch was prepared for the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, of July, 1875, from family letters and other manuscripts in the possession of the author. The various journals of the expedition to Quebec have also been consulted. It is to be regretted that Lieut.-Col. Ward's private journal of the expedition is no longer in existence. *The Life of Major-General Nathanael Greene*, by George W. Greene; *Washington's Letters* (edited by Jared Sparks); and the "Order Book" kept by Col. Christopher Greene's Acting Adjutant-General, embodying Gen. Sullivan's orders, etc., have also been carefully consulted.

The Genealogy of the Ward Family has been prepared with great care from the family records, with the assistance of a paper jointly compiled from the same sources by Henry T. Browne, and the author, and with the valuable aid of *John R. Bartlett's Rhode Island Colonial Records.* Thomas Ward in his will (dated June 9, 1683, proved June 2, 1690) makes provision for his father, John Ward, in case he should come to America. John Ward's gold sleeve-buttons are in existence, and in the writer's possession.

Governor Samuel Ward's life has been written by William Gammell, and will be found in the ninth volume of Sparks' *Library of American Biography.* It will be seen that an untimely death alone prevented his becoming *one* of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and thereby reaping the fruit of his great labors in the Continental Congress.

His private diary of the proceedings of the Congress was published in the *Magazine of American History* for July, August and September, 1877. John Adams and the historian Bancroft quote his eloquent remarks in the debates of the Congress. "Ward, of Rhode Island," says Bancroft, "regarded America as the rising power that was to light all the nations of the earth to freedom." "Hist. of the U. S.," vol. vii., pp. 130, 146, 151.

Lieut.-Col. Ward's life has also been written by Professor Gammell as a closing portion of the biography just alluded to. William G. Goddard has described him in his biographical notices of graduates of Brown University: he has also been honorably mentioned by the Rev. Edwin M. Stone, in the sixth volume of the *Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

On the 15th of August, 1775, Governor Ward wrote from Westerly, R.I., to his son near Cambridge: "It gives me inexpressible pleasure to find General Washington so universally acceptable to all the troops. I was sure, from the intimate acquaintance I had with him, his appointment would certainly be attended with the most happy consequences."

Professor A. P. Peabody, D.D., in his recent Centennial Oration at Cambridge, Massachusetts, states that "only in the Rhode Island Regiments, under General Greene, did he [Washington] discover aught of military order, system, discipline and subordination." Lieut.-Col. Ward, then Captain,

was an intimate friend of General Greene's; and the wise counsels of his father, Governor Ward, and his influence in the Assembly of Rhode Island, probably brought about Greene's first appointment as Brigadier-General, and materially aided in putting the troops in the most effective condition.

A manuscript Journal of the Count de Rochambeau, while in America, belonging to Mr. C. Fiske Harris of Providence, R. I., praises the Rhode Island Regiments as being the best troops the writer had seen in this country.

During the early part of the siege of Boston, Capt. Ward's company appears to have been stationed, at first, near Roxbury, then at Jamaica Plains, and then at Prospect Hill. A letter of Governor Ward's is addressed to his son "at or near Cambridge," and that description has been followed in this article.

The engraving of Lieut.-Col. Ward is taken from a beautiful miniature by Miss Anne Hall,—one of her numerous and remarkable works,—now in the author's possession.

The historian, Geo. W. Greene, in his Life of Maj.-Gen. Nath. Greene, vol. i., page 66, pays the following tribute to Lt.-Col. Samuel Ward: "There were many things in young Samuel Ward to draw Greene towards him, notwithstanding the fourteen years difference in their ages. Nature had given him fine talents. The happy fortune of his birth had brought him early into contact with cultivated men. He laid the foundation of his education betimes, graduating at Rhode Island College on its third commencement, and with high honors, although not yet turned of sixteen. As he came out into life, it was seen that sound principles, force of will, self-control, and generous sentiments, formed a part of that education; exalted, all of them, by an honorable ambition, and vivified by a dash of bold enterprise. How resolutely he bore the privations of the march through the wilderness, how bravely he fought under the walls of Quebec, how gallantly he faced the Hessians at Red Bank, how adventurously, when the war was ended, he carried the flag of the new republic into the China seas, with what placid serenity he returned to the plough when his mid-day was passed, closing the active portion of his long career amid the woods and fields, cheerfully sowing where his hand might not be permitted to garner, and planting trees whose fruit he could never hope to see, are things which it is not now my office to tell. But I cannot write his name upon the same page with that of my grandfather, without recalling, as if it were but of yesterday, the reverence with which, thirty years ago, and with eyes already accustomed to look upon historical men, I looked upon his venerable form, as bent, but not broken by age, he would talk to me of Horace, his daily companion, or, at my urgent request, call forth from his faithful memory some pleasing recollection of the friend of his youth."

The following article has been carefully revised by the author.

New York, *October* 22, 1877.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SAMUEL WARD,

OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

By his grandson, Col. John Ward, of New York.

Samuel Ward, a gallant soldier of the American Revolution, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, Nov. 17, 1756. He was the fifth child of Gov. Samuel Ward and Anne Ray, and was descended, on both sides, from the celebrated Roger Williams. His ancestor, John Ward, born in 1619, was a cavalry officer in Cromwell's army; and his sword was preserved by his descendants for five generations. He came over to America from Gloucester, England, and settled in Newport, R. I., about 1690, and died there in 1698. His tombstone, and those of his descendants for three generations, may be seen in the old cemetery at Newport. His son, Thomas Ward, born in 1641, left England after 1660; and also settled at Newport, R. I. He was successively elected Treasurer, and a member of both houses of the General Assembly, of the Colony. He married, for his second wife, Amy Smith, and died in 1689, leaving two sons by this marriage, the elder of whom, Thomas, died in his thirteenth year, while the younger one, Richard, born in 1689, lived to be a very prominent man in the Colony, becoming Governor of Rhode Island from 1740–43. Gov. Richard Ward married Mary Tillinghast, and died in 1763. His second son, Samuel, born in 1725, lived to fill many important positions as Chief Justice, Governor, and member of the Continental Congress from 1774–1776. He was the only Colonial Governor who refused to take the oath to enforce the infamous Stamp Act, in 1765. His life and services have been given in the preceding biography. He died at Philadelphia, March 26, 1776.

His favorite son, Samuel, the subject of this memoir, was educated at Rhode Island College, in Providence, and was graduated there, with high honors, in 1771. Throughout his youth and early manhood he was an intimate friend of General Nathanael Greene's, and their correspondence is very interesting. Samuel Ward evinced great enthusiasm in the cause of American liberty, and on the 8th of May, 1775, while the country was still ringing with the excitement occasioned by the battle of Lexington, received a commission as Captain in a regiment to be raised in Kings and Kent Counties, R. I., "for the preservation of the rights and liberties of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, in this Colony and America."

This commission was signed, under authority of the General Assembly, by Henry Ward, Secretary of Rhode Island, a brother of Gov. Ward's. Captain Ward, with his company, joined Col. Varnum's regiment in the Rhode Island Army of Observation, under General Greene, and, at the period of the battle of Bunker's Hill, was stationed near Cambridge, where General Washington assumed command of the forces besieging Boston on the 3d of July, 1775.

Capt. Ward was subsequently stationed at Prospect Hill, near Charlestown. The British bombarded this point while the Americans were throwing up earthworks. On the 30th of July, Capt. Ward writes to his family from Prospect Hill: "Do, pray, brother Ray, brother John and Dick, be men; as you grow in stature, do take pains to be manly. Remember that you may all have an opportunity of standing forth to fight the battles of your country. Should you ever be called upon to take the field, endeavour to grow up into that manliness, as you increase in years, that you may be worthy the praises of all good men. . . . This is the third time we have changed our encampment, but now I believe we have taken up our abode for the campaign. We are very near the enemy, and I have the pleasure once a week of mounting guard where our lower sentries stand within ten rods of their sentries. That night I was there, there [were] two men taken. Last night the riflemen went down, and got beyond their sentries, with the intention of taking them prisoners. They were discovered and fired upon. As soon as they had taken one fire, their Captains called to them to blaze away. When they fired, several of the enemy were seen to fall; but very unfortunately they lost one of their own number. However, they took two prisoners, with their guns. . . . This afternoon, we expected to have had an engagement. We may have one to-night. The regulars are now landing in Charleston from Boston. I thank God, we are ready to meet them."

In a letter from General Washington to Governor Samuel Ward, dated at Cambridge, August, 1775, he says: "I did not know till yesterday that you had a son in the army: to day, I had the pleasure of his company at dinner, together with General Greene,—Colonels Varnum and Hitchcock had already done me that favor,—I think, if occasion should offer, I shall be able to give you a good account of your son, as he seems a sensible, well-informed young man."

Governor Ward acknowledged Gen. Washington's kindness to his son in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, 17th Sept., 1775.

DEAR SIR:

Having nothing of immediate consequence to communicate, and determining to set out for this City in a few Days after the Receipt of your favor, I deferred acknowledging it until my arrival here.

I am greatly obliged to you for the very kind notice which you were pleased to take of my son, and the favorable light in which you view him. The advantages of travelling he wants; but those of a liberal Education he enjoys. He has seen some of the best Company in our Colony; and, from his moral and political Principles, I flatter myself his Conduct will make him not unworthy of your future Regard, every Instance of which I shall most gratefully acknowledge.

With Pleasure I observe, that you have lately received some Powder, and expect some Lead and Arms, from our Colony. I hope the measures taken by Congress, and by the Colonies, will furnish you with such Quantities, as will allow the freest Scope to your Military Plans and Operations.

That Part of your Letter relative to removing the Stock from the Islands and Sea-Coast, I laid before our General Assembly. I shewed the necessity of immediately doing it, in

the most forcible Terms; and such measures were immediately adopted, as have, I imagine, secured all our Cattle from the Enemy, by this Time.

The innumerable Difficulties which you must have encountered in the Command of an army under different Establishments, in want of Arms and Ammunition, regular Supplies of Provisions, a military Chest, experienced Officers, a due Organization, and a hundred other Things, I have some, though not an adequate Conception of; but, from the Accounts which I have the Pleasure to receive from my Friends in Congress, I doubt not but your wise and steady attention to the Service will surmount all Obstacles, and that, by the opening of the next Campaign, you will have the finest Army under your Command which ever was formed in America.

I am too sensible of the Multiplicity of Business in which you are engaged, to flatter myself with a regular Correspondence; but whenever you shall communicate anything necessary for the public good to me, you may rely upon my best and constant Endeavours, both in our own Colony and in Congress, to promote the Service.

I most cheerfully entered into a solemn Engagement, upon your Appointment, to support you with my Life and Fortune, and shall most religiously, and with the highest Pleasure, endeavour to Discharge that duty. The Congress began to do business last Wednesday, but many Members are still absent. Colo. Lee, Colo. Harrison and Mr. Jefferson, and the North Carolina Delegates, and some others, have not arrived. Mr. Randolph has been confined with a fever two or three Days; Messrs. Wythe and Lee are under Inoculation; so that Col. Nelson alone attends from your Colony.

We entered into the Consideration of your letters yesterday. For want of a thorough knowledge of military affairs, it was not so well understood, how an Officer's having several Appointments could make any Difference in Rank. For instance, how a General Officer's having a Regiment or Company, or a Field Officer's having a Company, could alter his Rank. It seemed to be the general Opinion, that all Officers should receive Pay only for one Commission, and that their highest; and that when the Army was reformed, no Person should sustain more than one office. But some seemed to apprehend, that if a General Officer appointed by his Colony as Colonel of a particular Regiment, or a Field Officer as Captain of a Company, were refused by the Congress commissions as such, that the Colonies would appoint other Colonels and Captains in their Places. That this increase of Officers would augment the difficulties attending the Reduction of the Troops, if such a Measure should be adopted. Upon the whole, the Matter was referred, and as soon as your several Letters are considered, you will be acquainted with the Sentiments of the Congress.

We have no News here from England later than the 18th of July. By the King's answer to the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, it appears he is determined to pursue and enforce his Measures. God be thanked, that however severe the Contest may prove, we are now in such a happy way, that the end must be the Establishment of American Liberty.

* * * * * *

SAMUEL WARD.

TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The second commission as Captain, of Governor Ward's cherished son, is dated July 1st. 1775. It is signed by John Hancock, under the authority of Congress, as President of that body, and assigns Captain Samuel Ward to the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Varnum.

After remaining all summer at Cambridge and at Prospect Hill (near Charlestown, Mass.), in the American camp,—the monotony being varied by slight skirmishing with the British,—Captain Ward was one of two hundred and fifty of the Rhode Island troops, who volunteered (under Lieut.-Colonel Christopher Greene) to join Colonel Benedict Arnold's command of, altogether, eleven hundred men, directed to join Gen. Montgomery at Quebec, by way of the Kennebec River in Maine. They marched from Prospect Hill, Sept. 10th; the expedition sailing from Newburyport on the 19th of September, and reaching the Kennebec River the following day. Their subsequent march is one of the most terrible on record. The

men not being acquainted with the use of bateaux, an immense amount of wading and fording had to be performed. The provisions were strapped in kegs on the backs of the soldiers, and their necessary scantiness produced great suffering.

The force was divided into two divisions, one commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Greene, and the other by Lieut.-Col. Enos. The latter turned back with his command, on arriving at Chaudiere Pond, owing to the great privations they endured. Lieut.-Col. Greene's battalion pressed on bravely to Point Lévi on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, and crossed the river on the night of the 13th of November, encamping near the city. It has been thought that Arnold might then have easily captured Quebec, but what appeared to be the more prudent policy of waiting for the reinforcements under Gen. Montgomery was adopted, and early in the morning of the 20th of November, the Americans marched to Point-aux-Trembles to await the General's arrival. In a letter from the latter point, dated Nov. 26, 1775, Captain Ward gives a vivid account to his family of the hardships of the expedition: "It would take too much time," he says, "to tell you what we have undergone. However, as a summary of the whole, we have gone up one of the most rapid rivers in the world, where the water was so shoal that, moderately speaking, we have waded 100 miles. We were thirty days in a wilderness that none but savages ever attempted to pass. We marched 100 miles upon short, three days' provisions, waded over three rapid rivers, marched through snow and ice barefoot, passed over the St. Lawrence where it was guarded by the enemy's frigates, and are now about twenty-four miles from the city, to recruit our worn-out natures. General Montgomery intends to join us immediately, so that we have a winter's campaign before us; but I trust we shall have the glory of taking Quebec!"

After seizing Montreal, Gen. Montgomery sailed down the St. Lawrence to Point-aux-Trembles, arriving on the second of December, and assuming command. Two days later, the American forces returned to the immediate neighborhood of Quebec. Gen. Carleton, who had evacuated Montreal, was now in command of the British forces in Quebec, and prepared for a vigorous defence. The Americans arrived before the city on the fifth of December, and spent the month in preparations for an assault.

The attack was finally made early in the morning of the 31st of December, under cover of a very heavy snow storm, Gen. Montgomery assailing the defences protecting the road at the base of Cape Diamond, with the New York troops, so as to reach the lower town; Col. Livingston attacking St. John's Gate; while Col. Arnold's command, approaching from the North side on the St. Charles river, attacked the first barrier defending the lower town on that side, in face of a fire of artillery, Capt. Ward's company occupying about the centre of the forces; and after an hour's fighting carried the barrier, and captured the battery, making sixty prisoners. Col. Arnold being wounded at the beginning of the attack, Captain Morgan with his company led the advance, and reached the second barrier, making more prisoners. Owing to the wetting of their muskets the Americans were unable to take the second barrier, which was strongly defended, and after fighting for three hours more, protecting themselves by occupying the houses on the narrow street, were all made prisoners, in turn, near Hope Gate: a force sent by Gen. Carleton attacking them in the rear. They

were kindly treated during their captivity; but, the death of their beloved General Montgomery, who was killed by the random discharge of a British cannon during his gallant attack on the block-house at the foot of Cape Diamond, added much to the sufferings incident to their position.

Captain Ward was still a prisoner when his father Gov. Ward died, and remained so until August, 1776, when he was released on parole, the American prisoners being sent by sea to New York on the 11th of August. He was exchanged before the close of the year. Towards the middle of November he visited Fort Washington on New York island, in company with General Greene, shortly before the fall of that fort. Among the garrison Captain Ward recognized a number of those who had turned back from the expedition to Quebec. They are said to have shrunk back on seeing him.

On the 1st of January, 1777, Captain Ward was promoted Major in the First Regiment from Rhode Island (sometimes known as the "Ninth Foot, in the Continental Army"), commanded by Colonel Christopher Greene. His commission was signed by Henry Laurens, President of Congress, Jan. 5, 1778. From April to June, 1777, the regiment was stationed at Morristown, New Jersey, in Washington's army; forming part of General Varnum's brigade. On the 2d of July, General Washington writes to Gov. Trumbull, that he has ordered General Parsons' and General Varnum's brigades to march off with all despatch towards Peekskill, in order to allow four of the strongest Massachusetts regiments at that point to reinforce Ticonderoga, which was threatened by Gen. Burgoyne. Washington anticipated that the next step of Gen. Howe's army would be towards Peekskill, "in order to get possession of the passes in the Highlands," and wished to prevent such a movement. Major Ward accompanied his regiment on this march, crossing the Hudson, and remaining encamped at Peekskill until after the close of August, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Comstock. The last letter that reached Major Ward at this point is dated August 31st. Brig.-General James Clinton commanded the fortifications at the Highlands, and his name is attached to the muster rolls of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

During September the regiment, with the rest of Gen. Varnum's brigade, marched southward, after recrossing the Hudson, to reinforce Washington's army near Philadelphia. Washington mentions this detachment from Peekskill as about twelve hundred strong. On the 7th of October, General Washington wrote to General Varnum, who was near Coryell's Ferry on the march, directing him to detach Col. Greene's and Col. Angell's regiments for the defence of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank on the Delaware river. Washington's letter of instructions to Colonel Greene is full of interest. He says: "Sir, I have directed General Varnum to send your regiment and that of Colonel Angell to Red Bank, by a route which has been marked out to him. The command of that detachment will of course devolve upon you, with which you will proceed with all expedition, and throw yourself into that place. When you arrive there, you will immediately communicate your arrival to Colonel Smith, commander of the garrison at Fort Mifflin, and Commodore Hazlewood, commander of the fleet in the river. You are to co-operate with them in every measure necessary for the defence of the obstructions in the river, and to counteract every attempt the enemy may make for their removal. You will find a very

good fortification at Red Bank; but if anything should be requisite to render it stronger, or proportion it to the size of your garrison, you will have it done. The cannon you will stand in need of, as much as can be spared, will be furnished from the galleys and Fort Mifflin, from whence also you will derive supplies of military stores. I have sent Captain Duplessis, with some officers and men, to take the immediate direction of the artillery, for your garrison. He is also to superintend any works that may be wanted. If there should be any deficiency of men for the artillery, the security of the garrison will require you to assist them with a few additional ones from your detachment. You should not lose a moment's time in getting to the place of your destination, and making every proper preparation for its defence. Any delay might give the enemy an opportunity of getting there before you, which could not fail of being most fatal in its consequences. If in the progress of your march you should fall in with any detachment of the enemy, bending towards the same object, and likely to gain it before you, and from intelligence should have reason to think yourself equal to the task, you will by all means attack them, and endeavour by that means to disappoint their design. I have written to General Newcomb, of the Jersey militia, to give you all the aid in his power, for which you will accordingly apply when necessary. Upon the whole, Sir, you will be pleased to remember, that the post with which you are now intrusted is of the utmost importance to America, and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defence. The whole defence of the Delaware absolutely depends upon it, and consequently all the enemy's hopes of keeping Philadelphia, and finally succeeding in the object of the present campaign. Influenced by these considerations, I doubt not your regard to the service, and your own reputation, will prompt you to every possible effort to accomplish the important end of your trust, and frustrate the intentions of the enemy.—Given at Headquarters, this 7th day of October, 1777." Colonel Greene accordingly marched to this important position, taking command of the two regiments, which, in numbers, only amounted to four hundred men, but were a gallant band of soldiers. Fort Mercer was situated on the east bank of the Delaware, and had originally been a much larger fortification, but the French engineer officer mentioned in Washington's letter of instructions, Plessis de Mauduit, reduced the earthworks to the form of a pentagon mounting fourteen cannon, and abandoned the outer line of works as useless.

On the evening of the 21st of October, twelve hundred Hessians, under the brave Count Donop, crossed the river from Philadelphia, and marched to Haddonfield. The following morning, the eventful 22d of October, they marched before dawn to attack Fort Mercer; but being delayed by the prompt action of the guard at Timber Creek, who removed the lower bridge, they were obliged to cross by one four miles above, and did not reach the neighbourhood of the fort until about noon. The Americans awaited their approach with great coolness. Colonel Greene mounted the ramparts, and paced up and down, spy-glass in hand, to encourage his men, advising them to aim at the enemy's broad waist belts. Major Ward has been described on this occasion by Geo. W. Greene in the following words: "There, was young Samuel Ward, who had followed him" (Col. Greene) "to Cambridge and Quebec as Captain, and now stood by his side as his Major, slender, but tall, vigorous and erect, with a keen flash in his eye, and immovable firm-

ness on his lip and brow."* After a summons to surrender, coupled with a threat that no quarter would be given, which was received with proper scorn, the Hessians, at a quarter to 5 P. M., opened a brisk fire with their cannon, and then advanced to the attack in two columns. Finding the outer works unguarded, they rushed on with loud huzzas to the terrible doom that awaited them. The Americans reserved their fire until the right moment, and then delivered it with fearful effect.

Closing up their broken ranks, the first column reached the abatis, and commenced tearing away the branches; but the fire was so deadly that they at last moved toward the river, and there subjected themselves to a cross fire, which was very destructive. The other column attacked the fort toward the south, and met with such a severe reception, that finally all who survived retreated in confusion to Haddonfield. Some four hundred Hessians lay dead and wounded on the field. Their commander, Count Donop, came into action in full uniform, and behaved very gallantly, but was soon mortally wounded in the thigh. He lay buried under heaps of slain until rescued by the garrison, to die three days later.

Major Ward wrote the official report of this memorable battle, in which he had bravely sustained his part. It was addressed to General Washington, and is as follows:

"October 23d. By the desire of Colonel Greene, I congratulate your Excellency on the success of the troops under his command yesterday. On the 21st instant, four battalions of Germans, amounting to about twelve hundred men, commanded by Count Donop, landed at Cooper's Ferry, and marched the same evening to Haddonfield. At three o'clock yesterday morning they marched for this place. When the guard at Timber Creek Bridge were informed of their approach, they took up that bridge, and the enemy filed off to the left, and crossed a bridge four miles above. Their advanced parties were discovered within four miles of the fort at twelve o'clock. At half after four in the afternoon they sent a flag to summon the fort. The reply was that it should never be surrendered. At three-quarters past four they began a brisk cannonade, and soon after advanced in two columns to the attack. They passed the abatis, gained the ditch, and some few got over the pickets; but the fire was so heavy, that they were soon driven out again with considerable loss; and they retreated precipitately towards Haddonfield. The enemy's loss amounts to one lieutenant-colonel, three captains, four lieutenants, and near seventy (of the rank and file) killed; and Count Donop, his brigade-major, a captain, lieutenant, and upwards of seventy non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and taken prisoners. We are also informed that several wagons are taken. The Colonel proposes to send the wounded officers to Burlington. He also enjoins me to tell your Excellency, that both officers and men behaved with the greatest bravery. The action lasted forty minutes."

The total loss of the British was subsequently reported to Congress as 400 men.

General Washington replied as follows:

"Headquarters, 24th October, 1777.

To Colonel Christopher Greene:

SIR:—I have just received a letter from Major Ward, written by your desire, giving an account of your success over the enemy on the 22d instant. I heartily congratulate you upon this happy event, and beg you will accept my most particular thanks, and present the same to your whole garrison, both officers and men. Assure them, that their gallantry and good behaviour meet my warmest approbation. All the prisoners should be immediately removed to a distance from your post, to some convenient and safe place.

* Life of General Greene by G. W. Greene, Vol. 1st, Page 490. ***** See also *idem* p. 80, for note to Preface

I am sorry you have thought of sending the officers to Burlington, as they would be in no kind of security at that place, but might be taken and carried off by the enemy with the greatest ease. Immediately on the receipt of this, you will be pleased to have all the prisoners, both officers and men, conveyed to Morristown. The wounded can be accommodated in the hospitals there and in its neighbourhood. Count Donop in particular is a man of importance, and ought by all means to be taken care of. With respect to the arms you have taken, as they are no doubt good, it will be well to exchange all the indifferent arms you may have for them; but after that is done, I would recommend to you to send all your superfluous arms away. They can be put in the wagons, that are on the way to you with ammunition.

I am Sir, &c."

Colonel Greene's gallantry and success were recognized by a vote of thanks on the part of Congress, an elegant sword being ordered to be presented to him.

On the nineteenth of November, Colonel Greene wrote to General Washington, whose headquarters were at Whitemarsh, giving an account of the state of affairs at Fort Mercer, which was in a very critical condition since the fall of Fort Mifflin, three days previously; the enemy being able to concentrate their entire attention upon Red Bank, the American fleet in the river having been destroyed.

Colonel Greene was anxious to hold the post his gallant garrison had defended with such extreme bravery against overwhelming odds on the memorable twenty-second of October, and sent the letter by Major Ward, who also personally informed General Washington of the condition of the place, as Lord Cornwallis was threatening the rear of the position with a large force, which, as was already known to Washington, had marched from Philadelphia to Chester on the seventeenth of November, and had crossed the Delaware. As Fort Mercer now alone prevented the British ships from passing up the Delaware to Philadelphia, it was desirable to continue holding the fortification if possible; but it had now become untenable, and on the evening of the 20th, Col. Greene, in compliance with the advice of his immediate superiors, evacuated the fort, contrary to his own wish. As the British army had for some time occupied Philadelphia, the army under General Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, where the sufferings and privations the soldiers encountered, that terrible winter, were nobly sustained. Major Ward accompanied his regiment, and remained at Valley Forge until about February, 1778, when he went home to Rhode Island on furlough, and married Phebe Greene, eldest daughter of Governor William Greene, of that State. The marriage took place at Warwick, R. I., March 8, 1778, and, at the expiration of a month, the bridegroom returned to Valley Forge, crossing the Hudson near West Point, so as to avoid the British ships.

During the month of May, 1778, Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ward, —Lieut.-Col. Comstock having resigned,—went home to Rhode Island, to raise a colored regiment, the remains of their gallant command being consolidated with Colonel Angell's regiment. The new command was successfully organized, and did good service during the remainder of the war, retaining the designation of the First Rhode Island Regiment. It was attached to Major-General Sullivan's command, and stationed at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, on the mainland. Col. Greene now became acting Brigadier-General, and Major Ward assumed command of his regiment during the ensuing movements. On the 9th of August following,

Gen. Sullivan's army crossed from Tiverton to Rhode Island proper, to attack the enemy's fortifications at Newport, expecting the co-operation of the French fleet under Count D'Estaing. The British had evacuated their forts on the north end of the island, anticipating Sullivan's approach; and the French fleet soon landed four thousand men to join him, under the Marquis de Lafayette, who now for a time commanded the left wing of the army, Major-Gen. Nath. Greene commanding the right wing, while the celebrated John Hancock held a subordinate command as Major-General. A letter of Major Ward's describes the army as encamped at Middletown, R. I., Aug. 18, 1778, and frequently exchanging shots with the British, who were thoroughly fortified in their position. The French fleet had sailed out to engage the British ships, taking their troops with them. He hopes that the fleet will soon return, and describes the American army as engaged in throwing up intrenchments, expecting to return the enemy's cannonade the following day. He writes the next day: "We drove the enemy from a small battery, killing and wounding several of them." The capture of Newport was confidently expected, as the French fleet was relied upon to cover the landing of American troops in rear of the British works, which were remarkably strong, with but one narrow approach. But Admiral D'Estaing's vessels having been crippled in a storm, he sailed to Boston with the entire fleet, and British vessels soon after arriving to reinforce General Pigot, General Sullivan retreated on the evening of the 28th of August, to the northern part of the island, where he had caused strong fortifications to be prepared. The British army followed, and on the 29th, a sharp engagement ensued, in which the Americans gained a decisive victory. During the 30th, both armies kept up a steady cannonading, but, in the evening, the American forces retreated in good order to Tiverton, on the mainland, without any loss. Major Ward commanded his regiment during the engagement and the subsequent retreat, behaving with great coolness and gallantry, and animating the colored levies by his great personal courage, as is shown in General Sullivan's orders complimenting the regiment after the battle. Major Ward writes on the 30th: "The army retreated the evening of the 28th. Early yesterday morning, the enemy moved out after us, expecting that we were leaving the island, and took possession of the Heights in our front. They sent out parties in their front, and we made detachments to drive them back again. After a skirmish of three or four hours, with various success, in which each party gave way three or four times, and were reinforced, we drove them quite back to the ground they first took in the morning, and have continued there ever since. Two ships and a couple of small vessels beat up opposite our lines, and fired several shots; but, being pretty briskly fired upon from our heavy pieces, they fell down, and now lay opposite the enemy's lines. Our loss was not very great; it has not been ascertained yet; and I can hardly make a tolerable conjecture. Several officers fell, and several are badly wounded. I am so happy as to have only one captain slightly wounded in the hand. I believe that a couple of the blacks were killed, and four or five wounded, but none badly. Previous to this, I should have told you that our picquets and the light corps engaged their advance, and fought them with bravery." General Sullivan received the thanks of Congress for his masterly evacuation of Rhode Island.

After General Sullivan's retreat, the First Rhode Island Regiment, under

Colonel Greene, was stationed at East Greenwich during the ensuing season. Major Ward remained with his regiment, and, on the twelfth of April, 1779, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Comstock, his rank, accordingly, dating from May 26, 1778. His commission was signed by John Jay, President of Congress. In October, 1779, Newport was evacuated by the British. Colonel Greene's regiment remained at East Greenwich, and, at the beginning of January 1780, Lieut.-Colonel Ward was ordered on detached duty to Providence, to take command of a Light Corps, previously commanded by Colonel Barton. He gave great satisfaction in his new position, as is shown by General Cornell's letters. Having been appointed on a committee to represent the Officers of the Rhode Island Line, with regard to the depreciation of the Continental currency, he exerted himself before the General Assembly, so as to carry his point, and regulate the officers' pay to their satisfaction. He was stationed at North Kingston and at Newport during the remainder of the year, and was very active in preparing the levies for the field.

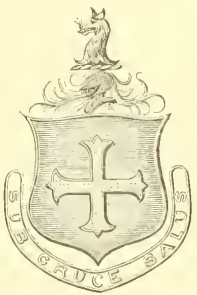
On the first day of January, 1781, a large number of the officers of the Rhode Island Line retired on half pay, it becoming necessary to reduce the number of officers. The gallant Colonel Angell retired at this time, and Lieut.-Colonel Ward came next on the list. A copy of Horace, which Col. Ward carried with him through the Revolution, is still preserved, as also his sword. A committee of three having been appointed by the General Assembly in November, 1780, to examine the abstracts of the several brigades of Rhode Island Militia, with regard to their service in July of that year, Lieut.-Col. Ward was appointed on this committee, reporting in January, 1781. The following May, he had the misfortune to lose one of his best friends, Col. Christopher Greene being killed by the British near Croton River, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. Ward now went into business as a merchant, at Warwick, R. I., displaying great energy in his new career. In 1784 he became a member of the Rhode Island branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1786 he was sent to Annapolis as a delegate to the Convention called to regulate commerce between the different States. On this occasion he visited Virginia. In 1788 he made a voyage from Providence to Canton, by way of Madeira, Pondicherry, Madras, etc. The ship was called the George Washington, and was among the first to display the American flag in the China seas. This voyage occupied considerably over a year, and Lt.-Col. Ward kept a careful journal, which shows his close attention to business. Upon his return to the United States, in 1789, he resumed business in Rhode Island. In 1790 he made a voyage to England, Holland, etc., and on his return established himself in New York as a merchant, under the firm name of Samuel Ward & Brother. In 1792–3 he again visited England and France on business, and being in Paris when Louis XVI. was condemned to death, he went to Versailles with General Lafayette, to avoid the spectacle of the execution. He returned to New York on the first of August, 1793, and continued to reside there, engaged in business, until 1804, when he removed to East Greenwich, R. I. The following year he made a voyage to Bermuda. He was elected President of the New York Marine Insurance Company, Nov. 12, 1806, and returned to New York to accept this position, which he filled until the close of 1808, when he returned to East Greenwich, where he

owned a farm. He went as a delegate to the celebrated Hartford Convention in 1814, but had no sympathy with the extremists, and did his best to procure the triumph of moderate counsels, and to strengthen the National cause. In 1816, with a view of being near his children, several of whom had embarked in business in New York, he removed from Rhode Island to Jamaica, on Long Island, N. Y., and resided there until 1828, when he returned to New York City, where his wife died Oct. 11th of the same year. He survived her until August 16, 1832, when he passed away at No. 7 Bond St., New York, after a noble and useful life. He was pronounced to have been "a ripe classical scholar, a gentleman of most winning urbanity of manners, and a man of sterling intellect and unblemished honor." [1]

NOTE.—The letters from General Washington quoted in this article are principally taken from the fifth volume of his correspondence, edited by Mr. Sparks.

THE WARD FAMILY.



The name of WARD, *or* WARDE, *is of Norman origin, and found on the ancient Roll of Battle Abbey, England, as given by Duchesne, Holinshed, and Leland. Arms, as borne by the Family in America, and originally brought over from England: azure, a cross patonce or. Crest: A wolf's head erased, proper, langued and dentated gules.*[2] *Motto: Sub cruce salus.*

1. JOHN WARD, who had been an officer in one of Cromwell's cavalry regiments, came to America, from Gloucester, England, after the accession of William and Mary. He settled at Newport, R. I., about 1690, soon after the death of his son Thomas, who had long preceded him in emigrating to this country. He died at Newport, in April, 1698, aged 79. His sword was preserved in the family for nearly a century.—*Issue:*

2. THOMAS WARD, who settled in Newport about 1671, was born in England in 1641, married, first, Mary ——? by whom he had daughters, i. MARY, who married Sion Arnold, son of Gov. Benedict Arnold, of Newport, R. I.; ii. MARGARET, who married Capt. Robert Writington. His

[1] In Col. Trumbull's painting of the death of Montgomery at Quebec, the middle soldier of the three grouped in the left foreground is Captain Samuel Ward. The artist painted the picture in Europe, from recollection, without having a portrait of Capt. Ward, the latter being at the time in America.

[2] The arms and crest are still to be seen engraved on the monument of Gov. Richard Ward in Newport, R. I. Thomas Ward brought over from England a silver snuff-box, bearing the arms and crest.

second wife was Amy Smith (a granddaughter of Roger Williams). He left the city of Gloucester, in England, after 1660, was admitted a freeman of Newport, R. I., in 1671, and in 1677 was elected General Treasurer of the Colony. He was elected to the upper house of the General Assembly as Assistant, equivalent to a modern Senator, in 1679, and was repeatedly chosen a Deputy from Newport until his death, September 25, 1689, aged 48. Backus (*History Baptists*, 1, 516) says that he was a Baptist, and a very useful man in the Colony of Rhode Island. His widow (Amy) afterwards married Arnold Collins, and their son Henry Collins (called by the late Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse "the Lorenzo de Medicis of Rhode Island"), born March 25, 1699, died at Newport, R. I., about 1770.—*Issue:*

3. i. Thos. Ward, born in May, 1683; died December 22, 1695.
4. ii. (Gov.) Richard Ward, born April 15, 1689, at Newport, R. I., married Mary (daughter of John) Tillinghast, November 2, 1709; was many years Secretary, and afterwards Governor of the Colony from 1740 to 1743, and died August 21, 1763. His able report to the English Board of Trade, on paper money, is printed in J. R. Bartlett's R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 5, page 8. His wife, Mary, died October 19, 1767, in her 78th year.—*Children:*
    i. Amy, born September 4, and died Oct. 22, 1710.
    ii. Thomas, born October 24, 1711, married Content (daughter of Elisha) Coggeshall, of Newport; was for many years Secretary of State, which office he held at the time of his death, December 21, 1760 (for issue see Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc. III, 310).
    iii. Mary, born December 10, 1713; married Ebenezer Flagg, Feb. 8, 1740; died May 21, 1781.
    iv. Elizabeth, born Feb. 19, 1716; died Aug. 29, 1717.
    v. Amy, born July 21, 1717; married Samuel Vernon, of Newport, R. I., and died Jan. 17, 1792. (The geologist and author, Clarence King, is descended from her.)
    vi. Isabel, born Sept. 19, 1719; married Huxford Marchant, and died at Newport, Feb. 5, 1808.
    vii. Hannah, born Sept. 24, 1721; died Dec. 27, 1783; unmarried.
    viii. John, born Aug 4, 1723; died Aug. 15, 1724.
    ix. Samuel (5), born May 27, 1725; died March 26, 1776.
    x. Mercy, born June 3, 1727; died Oct. 25, 1730.
    xi. Margaret, born April 14, 1729; married Col. Samuel Freebody, of Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1765; died June 27, 1765.
    xii. Richard, born Jan. 22, 1731; died Aug. 7, 1732.
    xiii. Henry, born Dec. 27, 1732; married Esther (daughter of John) Freebody, of Newport, succeeded his brother Thomas as Secretary of State, which office he held, by successive annual re-elections, until his death, Nov. 25, 1797, at Providence, R. I., leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Pardon Bowen of that city.
    xiv. Elizabeth, born June 6, 1735, married Rev. William Bliss, of Newport, and died in 1815, without issue.

5. (Gov.) Samuel Ward was born May 27, 1725, at Newport, R. I.; was Chief Justice in 1761; and Governor of the Colony from 1762 to 1763, and from 1765 to 1767. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, and from 1775 to 1776, constantly presiding in the Committee of the Whole, which sat almost daily. (See article on his "Life and Services.") Many of his letters are printed in the sixth and seventh volumes of Rhode Island Colonial Records, with a biographical sketch. His life, by Wm. Gammell, is given in the ninth volume of the Library of American Biography conducted by Jared Sparks. He married Anne (daughter of Simon) Ray, of

Block Island (also a lineal descendant of Roger Williams). Dec. 20, 1745. He died of small-pox at Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1776. His tombstone, at Newport, was erected by the State of Rhode Island, and the inscription was written by the celebrated John Jay. His wife died at Westerly, R. I., Dec. 3, 1770, in the 43d year of her age.—*Children:*

i. CHARLES, born in 1747; officer in the Revolution; died unmarried.
ii. HANNAH, born April 12, 1749, died, unmarried, Sept. 8, 1774.
iii. ANNA, born Aug. 24, 1750, married Ethan Clarke, died Dec. 18, 1798. *Children:* Samuel, died unmarried; Ray, married Celia Greene; Anna Maria, married Nathanael Ray, son of Gen. Greene.
iv. CATHERINE, born Oct. 2, 1752, married Christopher Greene (brother of Gen. Nathanael Greene), and died in 1781, leaving two daughters, of whom Anna married Wm. P. Maxwell, and died Nov. 9, 1857, aged 81, and Catherine died unmarried.
v. MARY, born Dec. 5, 1754, died in June, 1832, unmarried.
vi. SAMUEL (6), born Nov. 17, 1756, died Aug. 16, 1832.
vii. DEBORAH, born Oct. 12, 1758, became the second wife of Christopher Greene, who had married her sister Catherine; and died April 21, 1834, at Potowomut, R. I. Their son, Richard Ward Greene, born Jan. 21, 1792, became Chief Justice, R. I., and died March 14, 1875. *Other issue:* Christopher, Celia, Emily, Nathanael, Samuel Ward, John Ward, Elihu.
viii. SIMON RAY, born Oct. 4, 1760, was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Navy; married Sarah Gardner; died of yellow-fever in the West Indies, in 1793, leaving two daughters, Harriet and Susan.
ix. JOHN, born July 26, 1762, married Elizabeth (daughter of Dr. Ephraim) Bowen, of Providence, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept., 1823, without issue. His widow died in N. Y. City, Dec., 1848.
x. RICHARD, born in 1764, married Eliza (daughter of Joseph) Brown, of Providence; where he died in Oct., 1808, without issue.
xi. ELIZABETH, born in 1766, died at Warwick, R. I., Dec. 25, 1783, unmarried.

6. (Lt.-Col.) SAMUEL WARD was born Nov. 17, 1756, at Westerly, R. I. (see previous memoir of him). He was married March 8, 1778, to Phebe, daughter of Governor William and Catharine Ray Greene, of Rhode Island, the latter a daughter of Simon Ray, and noted as the witty correspondent of Benjamin Franklin. He died in New York City, Aug. 16, 1832. His wife, born March 20, 1760, at Warwick, R. I., died Oct. 11, 1828.—*Children:*

i. WILLIAM GREENE, born April 1, 1779, at Warwick, R. I.; died Aug. 17, 1798, in New York, of yellow-fever.
ii. SAMUEL, born Jan. 23, 1781; died Nov. 13, 1785.
iii. HENRY, born Dec. 15, 1782, died Sept. 3, 1783.
iv. HENRY (7), born March 17, 1784, died July 26, 1838.
v. SAMUEL (8), born May 1, 1786; died Nov. 27, 1839.
vi. ANNE CATHERINE, born Aug. 19, 1788; died Sept. 14, 1837, unmarried.
vii. PHEBE, born July 17, 1791, at Providence, R. I.; died at Jamaica, L. I., April 22, 1825, unmarried.
viii. RICHARD RAY (9), born Nov. 17, 1795; died Dec. 8, 1873.
ix. JOHN (10), born Oct. 26, 1797, and died March 31, 1866, in N. Y. City.
x. WILLIAM GREENE (11), born Aug. 7, 1802, and died July 22, 1848, in New York City. He was a model of honor and integrity.

7. HENRY WARD, born March 17, 1784, was married Sept. 2, 1818, to Eliza Hall (a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Hall, of Pomfret, Conn., and Bathsheba Mumford, of Newport, R. I., and a granddaughter of Rev. David Hall, D.D., of Sutton, Mass., and Elizabeth Prescott, of Concord, Mass., the latter a great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder of Concord, and famous in Cotton Mather's Magnalia, who was born Jan. 31, 1583, and died March 9, 1659). Henry Ward had a great talent for music. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York. He was engaged in business in New York, and died in that city July 26, 1838. His wife, who was noted for a remarkable talent for painting, intellectual power, and great benevolence, was born Nov. 30, 1789, and died in New York City, March 17, 1872. *Only son:* HENRY HALL WARD, born in the city of New York, April 19, 1820; was graduated at Columbia College, in 1838; was a partner of Messrs. Ward & Company, bankers, New York; President of the New York Club; Treasurer of the New York State Society of Cincinnati; a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order; and Senior Director of the National Fire Insurance Company of New York. He inherited his father's great musical talent. Died at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 27, 1872.

8. SAMUEL WARD was born May 1, 1786. He went into business in New York City, and became a partner of Mr. Prime, in 1808. The firm of Prime, Ward & Sands (afterwards Prime, Ward & King) became very celebrated. In Oct., 1812, he married Julia Rush, daughter of Benjamin Cutler, of Jamaica Plains, Mass. (sister of the late Rev. Dr. Benj. Cutler, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a relative of Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame). His wife died Nov. 11, 1824. In 1828 he exerted himself to procure a building for the N. Y. Historical Society. In 1830 he was very active in founding the New York University. He became President of the City Temperance Society in 1831, and in 1836 assisted in founding the Stuyvesant Institute. After the financial crisis of 1836–37, the Bank of England, wishing to assist the New York City banks in resuming specie payment, confided a loan of nearly five millions of dollars gold to the firm of Prime, Ward & King, a remarkable sign of confidence. Soon after, Samuel Ward became President of the Bank of Commerce, in New York. He had a fine gallery of paintings in his residence, corner of Bond Street and Broadway, New York. He died Nov. 27, 1839, respected and esteemed by all.—*Children:*

i. SAMUEL WARD, born in New York City, Jan. 27, 1814, was graduated at Columbia College, 1831, was formerly a banker, lately a diplomatist and poet; author of "Lyrical Recreations;" married first, Jan. 26, 1838, Emily, daughter of William B. Astor. [Their daughter, MARGARET ASTOR WARD, married John Winthrop Chanler.] Married second, Sept., 1843, Medora Grymes.—*Children:*

1. SAMUEL, died in 1866.
2. RANDOLPH G., died in 1864.

ii. JULIA, born Jan., 1816; died in infancy.

iii. HENRY Jr., born in 1818, was graduated at Columbia College, 1836; died in New York, Oct. 2, 1840.

iv. JULIA, born in New York, May 27, 1819, married Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Mass., in 1843. She is the gifted authoress of "Passion Flowers," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and many other works.—*Children:*

1. Julia Romana Howe, married Michael Anagnos.
2. Florence M. Howe, married David P. Hall.
3. Henry M. Howe, married Fannie Gay.
4. Laura E. Howe, married Henry Richards.
5. Maud Howe.

v. Francis Marion was born in Aug., 1820; was graduated at Columbia College, 1838; became a merchant; died in New Orleans, Sept., 1847.

vi. Louisa Cutler, was born in Feb., 1823, married 1st, in 1844, Thomas Crawford, the celebrated sculptor, who was born in New York City, March 22, 1813, and died in London, October 10, 1857.—*Children:*

1. Annie Crawford, married Baron von Rabe.
2. Jane Campbell Crawford, died unmarried.
3. Mary Crawford, married Hugh Fraser.
4. Francis Marion Crawford.

She married 2d, in 1862, Luther Terry, artist, of Rome, Italy.—*Children:* Margaret Terry and Arthur Noel Terry.

vii. Anne Eliza, was born Nov. 2, 1824, married Adolphe Mailliard, in 1846; now of San Rafael, Cal.—*Children:*

1. Louise Marguerite Mailliard.
2. Joseph Mailliard, died young.
3. Cora Mailliard.
4. Joseph Mailliard.
5. John W. Mailliard.

9. Richard Ray Ward, born in New York City, Nov. 17, 1795, became a lawyer in New York. He was an honorary member of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1823, and was noted for antiquarian research. He married Gertrude Eliza (daughter of Edward) Doughty, of New York, November 3, 1835. She died May 21, 1859. He died in New York City, Dec. 8, 1873.—*Children:*

i. Gertrude Ray, married Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, of Newark, N. J., County Physician.—*Children:*

Edward Lewis and Annie May.

ii. Annie C.

10. John Ward, born Oct. 26, 1797, in New York City; was brought up principally at East Greenwich, R. I.; went into business in New York, in 1818, in the office of Messrs. Nevins & Townsend. In 1824 he founded the firm of John Ward & Co. (changed to Ward & Co. in 1847). He was for many years Vice-President, and from 1832–34, President of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, (his portrait, by Wenzler, is still preserved in their building), and died March 31, 1866, in New York City. He was greatly respected as an able financier, and a man of sterling integrity.

11. William Greene Ward, was born in New York City, Aug. 7, 1802. He was brought up at East Greenwich, R. I., and at Jamaica, L. I. He went into business in New York City, became a member of the firm of John Ward & Co., and displayed unusual business capacity. He was noted for his excellent judgment of men and affairs. His energy was indomitable. He married Abby Maria (daughter of Dr. Jonathan) Hall, of Pomfret, Conn. (a sister of Mrs. Henry Ward, and of the late eminent lawyers, Jonathan Prescott Hall, and David P. Hall), Nov. 17, 1830. His wife was born March 6, 1802. Another of her sisters was the late Miss Anne Hall, the

artist, several of whose miniatures rival those of Malbone and Isabey. Wm. G. Ward died in New York, July 22, 1848.—*Children:*

12. i. William Greene Ward, born in New York City, July 20, 1832, was graduated at Columbia College, 1851; is a banker of the firm of Ward & Co.; was in United States service as Lieut.-Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., from April 19 to Aug. 4, 1861; was Colonel of same regiment in U. S. service from May 31 to Oct. 8, 1862; participated in the defence of Harper's Ferry, and was paroled at its surrender, Sept. 15, 1862, exchanged Jan. 11, 1863; again in U. S. service as Colonel of same regiment from June 17 to July 22, 1863, being in Dana's Division, and Couch's Corps, in the Pennsylvania campaign. He partly invented and greatly improved the Ward-Burton breech-loading rifle. He is Brigadier-General, First Brigade, 1st Div. N. G. S. N. Y. Married Emily Graham (daughter of John L.) McKnight, of Bordentown, N. J., June 17, 1857.—*Children:*
    1. Maria Emily G. McK., born Oct. 4, 1863.
    2. Leila Eliza Prescott, born May 27, 1867; died March 23, 1868.
    3. Caroline Constantia, born April 12, 1869.
13. ii. Charles Henry Ward, born in New York City, Oct. 17, 1833, was graduated at Columbia College, 1851; is a banker of the firm of Ward & Co.; has much taste for literature and art. Married Mary Montagu (daughter of Eleazar) Parmly, April 13, 1857.—*Children:*
    1. Charles Montagu, born June 16, 1858.
    2. Francis Ehrick, born Feb. 24, 1860.
    3. Julia Prescott, born Jan. 23, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1864.
    4. Louisa Hall, born April 4, 1864.
    5. John Prescott, born April 26, 1866; died March 27, 1868.
    6. William Frederick, born April 26, 1866.
    7. Henry Marion, born Nov. 8, 1870.
14. iii. Anne Catherine, born May 5, 1835; died April 16, 1840.
15. iv. John, born Dec. 26, 1837; died Feb. 3, 1838.
16. v. John Ward, born in New York City, Nov. 30, 1838, was graduated at Columbia College, 1858, and at Col. Coll. Law School, 1860, and as Doctor of Medicine at University Medical College, 1864. In United States service as 1st Lieutenant and Captain, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., from April 19th to Aug. 4th, 1861, serving in defence of Washington and in Western Virginia; was Captain in same regiment, in U. S. service, from May 31st to Oct. 8th, 1862, participated in the defence of Harper's Ferry, and was paroled at its surrender, Sept. 15, 1862; exchanged Jan. 11, 1863; elected Colonel 12th Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., Jan. 4, 1867, and is still in command. Lawyer, author of "Campaigns of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861–62–63," and of "The Overland Route to California, and other Poems," etc.
17. vi. Prescott Hall Ward, born Oct. 9, 1841, was graduated at Columbia College Law School, 1861; married Marian Poyntell (daughter of George W.) Turner, July 29, 1863; died in New York City, Oct. 16, 1870.